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NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port—Few Stegomyia calopus present.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports:

Five days ended October 21. Present officially estimated population, 2,500. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Mosquitoes more numerous.

Few *Stegomyia calopus* observed.

Bill of health issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Oct. 15	Bluefields	New Orleans	23	8	0

Temperatures of all on board above-named ship taken at hour of departure; all normal.

PANAMA.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports:

Week ended October 13. Present officially estimated population, 4,954. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Oct. 7	Katie	Mobile	22	0	0	0
8	Frutera	New York[a]	26	0	0	0
9	Harry T. Inge	New Orleans	28	1	0	0
10	Fort Morgan	Mobile	26	1	0	0
11	Corinto	New Orleans	24	0	0	0

[a] Via Port Antonio, Jamaica.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Plague at Callao—Smallpox at Callao and Lima—Plague at Iquique—Summary of transactions, month of September, 1908.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gutierrez reports, October 3, 5, and 11:

Week ended October 3. One Chilean steamship and 2 ships with an aggregate personnel of 141 crew, 52 cabin and 89 steerage passengers, received bills of health. The 3 vessels were fumigated.

The date of the last case of plague in Callao was September 26.

Since my last report 2 cases of plague and 1 case of smallpox have occurred in Callao. In Lima there was 1 case of smallpox. Ten cases are isolated in the lazaretto.

Bills of health report plague in Chile as follows: Iquique, September 29, 2 cases of plague are in the lazaretto; there was 1 new case during the last 2 weeks.

During the week ended October 10, 2 steamships and 1 American schooner were granted bills of health. They carried an aggregate personnel of 176 members of crews, 50 cabin and 54 steerage passengers. The 3 vessels were fumigated.

The following is the last report on plague in Peru received from the Director de Salubridad pública:

Locality.	Cases Sept. 22.	New.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 28.
Lima	12			4	8
Chorrillos	3				3
Callao	1	3			4
Trujillo (city)	32	2	6	5	32
Trujillo (country)		9			
Chepen	5	6	1	3	7
Ferrenaje	2		1		1
Payta	1				1
Mollendo	4		2		2
Chiclayo		1			1

Summary, month of September, 1908.

Vessels fumigated	8
Vessels inspected	2
Members of crews inspected	686
Cabin passengers inspected	250
Steerage passengers inspected	252
Health certificates issued to steerage passengers	212
Persons vaccinated	333
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed	21
Pieces of baggage disinfected	247

RUSSIA.

Report from St. Petersburg—System of combating cholera—Disinfection—Hospital service.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Grubbs reports, October 14, from Paris:

By permission of the president of the sanitary commission I inspected the system now in operation against cholera at St. Petersburg, and examined the cases at the Botkine Memorial Hospital.

In ordinary times the city (approximately 1,500,000 inhabitants) is divided into 11 sanitary districts, each with its sanitary inspectors and 1 ambulance station. House-to-house inspections are made at all times. The ambulance stations are simply out-patient dispensaries or ambulatoria, where all who apply for any disease are treated or sent to hospitals.

To meet the present situation, this system has been amplified by setting aside, in each station, certain rooms especially for cholera work where there are: (1) a physician on duty night and day ready to go instantly to see any case of illness that may be reported; (2) a corps of disinfectors, 2 of whom take charge of the rooms that may be infected, send all clothes, bedding, etc., to the central disinfecting plant and spray the walls and furniture with a bichloride solution; and (3) a vaccination service, all applicants being injected with a heat-killed culture